

## IVORY SOAP



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LOUISVILLE, KY.

### A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Of Col. Wm. O. Bradley  
Lawyer, Orator and  
Statesman.

As much has been said and written about Col. Bradley in connection with the Republican gubernatorial nomination, a brief personal history of him will be interesting to many readers throughout the State.

William O'Connell Bradley was born March 18, 1847, near Lancaster, Ky., and shortly thereafter his parents removed to Somerset, where he spent his boyhood days and to which place he is warmly attached.

His father, Hon. Robert M. Bradley, was a most distinguished lawyer and was acknowledged to have been the ablest land lawyer that ever lived in the State. His mother was Miss Ellen Totten, the daughter of a sturdy, intelligent farmer of Garrard County.

About the breaking out of the Civil War the elder Bradley became seriously involved financially and the son's education was necessarily cut short at this period, he being unable to attend school after having reached the age of fourteen. Twice he ran away and joined the Federal Army but his father on both occasions secured his release and turned him home. He was a page in the Kentucky House Session 1861-2, and a member of the Refugee (Union) Guards in Louisville, where the Legislature was removed in the latter year.

At an early age he manifested a strong disposition to become a lawyer, and that he read law with no listless mind or idle fancy is evidenced by the fact that the General Assembly of 1865 passed a special act authorizing any two Circuit Judges of the State at that time to license any person under twenty-one to be licensed to practice law. He was critically examined by Judge W. C. Goodloe and Hon. T. E. Fox, who found him fully qualified and who readily granted him license though he was but seventeen years of age, and was, perhaps the youngest lawyer ever admitted to the bar in the State of Kentucky.

Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice, has built up a large legal business and accumulated an independence. He stands in the front rank of the profession, being recognized both at home and abroad as one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers in the country. He was elected by President Arthur in 1884, to prosecute the Star-Route thieves, but the Attorney-General refusing to allow a full and impartial prosecution, he retired from the case.

Col. Bradley is as clever and affable a man as one can find in the journey of a day, though plain and unassuming. He is an indefatigable methodical worker and spares no pains in the proper and complete performance of his duties. He is kind hearted, sympathetic and very liberal. To use the words of one of his fellow-townsmen whom I talked to a few days since: "No man in Kentucky has been kinder to the poor or more willing to help those who have to labor hard for what they receive than he, in proportion to his means, and no deserving person ever appealed to him in vain. He has come up through poverty himself and knows the wants and suffering of the poor. No man was ever more devoted to his friends. He has taken especial interest in the welfare and good citizenship of the colored race and has done everything possible for him to do to aid them in their betterment."

Kentucky has produced few craters if any superior in brilliancy and attractiveness to Col. Bradley. He is a close, logical and powerful speaker, and the smoothness and beauty of his eloquence has gained for him the appellation of "the Bluegrass Silver Tongue" throughout the United States.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.  
Col. Bradley first entered politics in 1869, and has taken an active interest in every canvass since that time, except the year 1891, when he was confined in a Louisville hospital by a dangerous spell of illness, and has delivered speeches in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee, Minnesota and Kentucky, where he has been received with great attention, and has rendered great service.

THE WAY THEY'RE PUT UP.  
In school days, it is enough to say that Col. Bradley was a student of the University of Louisville. He kept them always fresh and reliable. You can't be sure of the big, old-fashioned pills in wooden or pasteboard boxes. But these little Pills are better at every point. By their tonic or strengthening effect on the lining membrane of the intestines, they increase the natural action of the bowels, and permanently cure jaundice, biliousness, dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, and consequent stupor or drowsiness. There's no disturbance, no reaction afterward, and their help lasts. One tiny granule is a gentle laxative; three are cathartic. They're the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act. They're the cheapest, too, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. Nothing else can be "just as good." Truly dealers always have things to urge upon you which are better for them to sell, but bad for you to buy.

dered incalculable aid to those whose cause he advocated. He has always been a liberal contributor to his party, and in this way.

He made his first race for office in 1870, defeating W. D. Hopper, a man of fine legal attainment and great personal popularity, for county Attorney of Garrard County, by a small majority. Judge George Denny ran on the same ticket for county Judge and it is still conceded to have been the hottest, fiercest political fight ever had in that county.

In 1872 he was chosen Elector for the Eighth Congressional District, but later on was nominated for Congress and ran against Hon. Milton J. Durham, who was then in his prime very popular and a forcible debater. He was defeated by some 600 votes, greatly reducing the former Democratic majority. In 1874 he was again tendered the nomination, but declined. In 1876 he was again nominated and again made the race against Durham, being defeated by an increased majority, which, however, was due to the large foreign vote on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, then being constructed through four counties of the district. His party in that year gave him the complimentary nomination for United States Senator, although he was ineligible for nonage.

In 1879 he was chosen Temporary Chairman of the State Convention at Louisville and accepted in a ringing speech that captured the entire assembly. So great was the enthusiasm that he was unanimously nominated for Attorney-General, although he stated that he could not and would not accept the nomination on account of ill-health. He afterwards positively refusing to accept. Hon. A. D. Clarke was nominated in his stead. In 1880 he led the Grant forces in the State Convention, and was selected a delegate-at-large to the Chicago National Convention, seconding the nomination of General Grant in one of the most forcible and eloquent speeches ever delivered in a Convention. There he was chosen by the Kentucky delegation a member of the National Republican Committee.

In 1882 he was once more nominated for Congress, but declined to make the race, and in 1884 was again selected delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, where he won imperishable renown by delivering a speech defeating posited rule from Indiana and Massachusetts to curtail Southern representation, at the close of which the immense audience arose and repeatedly cheered him. In 1887 he was unanimously nominated for Governor, and made the best race ever made by a Republican in Kentucky. His party again gave him the nomination for United States Senator, but defeated by James B. Beck, Legislature being almost wholly Democratic.

In 1888 he was unanimously chosen delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, and was unanimously instructed for the Vice-President, receiving in the Convention the largest vote ever given to a Southern Republican since the war. In 1889 he was tendered by President Harrison the Korean Mission, which he declined. After the unfortunate death of Col. W. C. Goodloe he was elected member of the National Republican Committee. In 1892 he was again selected delegate-at-large to the National Convention, and again made a member of the National Committee and afterwards made a member of the National Executive Committee, of which he is now a member.

HIS RACE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1887.  
Best shows the political strength and great popularity of Col. Bradley. Notwithstanding the party was but poorly organized and confronted with a united Democracy, with its idol as its leader; and notwithstanding the State was flooded with Democratic speakers, and he had but little help, he reduced the Democratic plurality of the preceding gubernatorial race from 43,917 to 17,015—26,902. The official figures also show that he received 11,517 more votes than Woods did as against John Young Brown in 1891. It was during this memorable race that he made the terrible attack on Democratic misgovernment, charging corruption at Frankfort. He was denounced in the bitterest terms by the Democratic press and State officials, but public opinion growing out of the canvass impelled Governor Buckner to call for an exhibition of the books with the result of the whole State awakening one morning to find its Treasury looted for some \$250,000.00 and the State Treasurer ("Honest Dick") Tate in foreign lands, thus proving Bradley's charges in the most substantial way.

The good people throughout the entire State have the greatest confidence in Col. Bradley and are open in their declarations that they will support him if he is a candidate for Governor in 1895. For this reason the Democratic press has endeavored to create opposition to him in the Republican ranks, but without success. Col. Bradley will receive the nomination by acclamation in the State Convention and will be elected Chief Magistrate of Kentucky on the 5th day of November next by a plu-

rality of more than 15,000 over all other candidates combined, and will be inaugurated on December 15, 1895.

ERWARD L. CLON.

The Salmon's High Jump.

A few years ago I had occasion to say so nothing about the leaping powers of the Atlantic salmon, and what I said was criticised by a well-known angling authority. I mentioned that it was reported that salmon in Norwegian rivers had jumped up and over an obstruction sixteen feet high. My friend and critic contended that salmon could not jump to exceed six feet.

I then brought forward evidence from a number of anglers, fishing inspectors, fish commissioners, etc., in this country and in Europe to show that salmon had made leaps ranging from 10 to 16 feet, and still my critic was not convinced. Under date of October 23, 1894, Prof. A. Landmark, Inspector of fish-water Fisheries for Norway, writes me from Christiania about his experiments in making salmon and sea trout for the purpose of observing their migrations, and he has this to say about the leap of the salmon:

"Concerning the height that salmon can jump under favorable circumstances there is in one place in Norway undeniable evidence that salmon sometimes have made a perfectly clear jump of 16 feet—perpendicular height. No doubt, a jump of the said height is quite unusual; but having myself examined the spot where the occurrence had taken place and heard the evidence of persons who have themselves witnessed it, I can not doubt the fact."—[Forest and Stream.

Beware of Outlets for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and complete derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggist, price 75c per bottle. 28c mo.

Reading Circle Examinations—Directions.

1. County Superintendents will please to provide each member of the Reading Circle in his County with a set of these questions, as soon as can conveniently be done.

2. Members will be allowed to keep the questions until they finish the examinations, and may refer to their books and review as much as they please while writing the examinations.

3. Use legal cap paper on which to write your examinations. Leave the margin at the left, and number the answer to correspond to the questions.

4. The examinations must be completed and the papers sent to the County Superintendent on or before April 1, 1895.

5. The County Examiners will examine the papers during the month of April, and on the first of May will send the Reading Circle Certificates to those whose papers show reasonable thoroughness in the course read. The names of those who complete the work and receive certificates will be recorded in the "Reading Circle Record Book" of the County, with date on which the certificate was issued.

6. CERTIFICATE OF SPECIAL MERIT.—In addition to the regular Reading Circle Certificate, a Certificate of Special Merit will be given to those who complete the Examination, or are recommended by the County Examiners as having done very meritorious work; provided such persons submit an elaborate outline of each book, not less than six pages of legal cap, and give ten choice selections from each book, not more than two of which are from the same chapter.

7. As stated in our circular of June 11, 1894, A Fifty Dollar Teachers' Library will be presented to the county whose records, the first week in May, show that the per cent of teachers who have completed the Reading Circle Course is greater than that of any other county.

8. Teachers who have not yet begun to read, and those who have read but little, can, by close application, complete the work by April 1, and we trust they will do so. Respy.

ED PORTER THOMPSON,  
JAMES H. FUGA,  
C. A. LEONARD.

Frankfort, January 2, 1895.  
Applicants can secure a list of questions by sending to or calling at my office. We want the premium. Can't we get it?

Z. H. SHULTZ,  
County Superintendent.

President Cleveland's Message.

The President's Message on the necessities of the Treasury was sent to Congress yesterday, and with it Mr. Springer presented in the House Administration Bill No. 3, which has two negative but unquestionable virtues. It entirely omits the State bank scheme, and it does not interfere at all with coinage. But it proposes an indefinite issue of fifty-year

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold, bearing interest at not more than 3 per cent., in denomination of \$20 and \$50 and multiples of said sums, with full discretion to the Secretary as to the mode of selling them. But for these bonds gold is to be received, except that the Secretary at his discretion may receive in payment and cancel legal-tender or Treasury notes. These bonds, and any others except a per cent., may serve as security for National bank circulation to their par value. But it is provided that the proceeds shall be used to maintain a gold reserve, and to redeem and retire legal tender and Treasury notes, and that notes so redeemed shall be cancelled and not re-issued. Further, it is proposed that banknotes of less than \$10 each shall not hereafter be issued, but silver certificates of small denominations in their stead, and that gold only shall be received for customs after July 1.

The strikingly illustrations of the isolated position to which the President's arbitrary foreign and domestic policy has forced him, that in grave emergency he proposes a measure which does not seem likely to be acceptable to any party. It is not at all probable that his own partisans assent, under any circumstances, to an issue of gold bonds and the silver party will certainly fight it. Neither will his part or the silver party assent to payment of duties in gold alone, and that step may be fairly criticised as casting grave doubt upon the issues of the Government, which it is the immediate object of the proposed bill to protect. On the other hand, the Republicans are not at all likely to assent to a retirement of all the greenbacks and the Treasury notes. Most of the President's own party will grapple doubt whether the National bank circulation will expand fast enough to fill so large a gap, and will angrily protest against opening that wide field for circulation to National banks only. But Republicans will undoubtedly object to the substitution of small silver certificates for small bank notes and legal tenders, on the ground that the money of the working people, the money of wages and retail trade, ought to be the best kind of money in use, and not the most distrusted and the most likely to depreciate.

A patriotic compromise is sometimes the height of wisdom, though it suits no party. But that cannot be when each and every feature of it is intensively objectionable to a great body of voters. Closely examined, this latest plan of the Administration seems to be its weakest. It contains nothing that is urgently desired by either of the large elements in public opinion. There are indeed multitudes who wish gold bonds issued, and see that money cannot now be economically raised in any other way; but a large share of these emphatically oppose the retirement of legal-tender and Treasury notes, redeemable in gold, and the substitution in wage-payments and retail trade of small certificates redeemable in silver only. The enlargement of the opportunities for National bank circulation will please a powerful class of citizens, but it will kindle the utmost hostility in another and apparently much larger class. Further, the President's declaration that "apprehension as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue" invites attention to the radical weakness of his whole plan, which is, in effect, to borrow money for an indefinite time to come, while the Government refuses to raise by taxation money enough to meet its obligations already outstanding.

Much that the President says in his Message will meet with general approval. Parts are blindly partisan, notwithstanding his desire that others should rid themselves from partisan prejudice, but in the main spirits and his reasoning can be commended. It is possible that if just such a message had been sent to Congress early in December, instead of the State bank scheme, it might have received more favor. But the President must have a truly miraculous faculty of re-creating Democratic opinions and purposes if he can get even a large minority of his party to support such a measure as he now proposes. At the same time he has put into its provisions which Republicans are by no means likely to favor—provisions which involve a complete and radical reconstruction of the monetary system under a defeated Administration and as if for the express purpose of depriving a Congress just chosen by people of power to carry out their will. Worst of all, the revolution in the monetary system is proposed at a time when the business and the industries of the country are not at all prepared to bear such a strain.

The President proposes too much.

A simple provision for current necessities until the Congress just elected can have time to act would have been timely. But nobody can say how violent a contraction of the note circulation might immediately follow the offer of interest-bearing gold bonds in place of \$500,000,000 of notes to be cancelled and not reissued. This one element of grave uncertainty, if there were not others, makes the President's proposal dangerous in a practical sense, and will deprive it of the favor of multitudes who will warmly commend his courage in urging an issue of gold-bearing bonds. His difficulty is that he has lost touch with the people, and instead of proposing what they want and what suits their practical necessities, has offered his latest idea of a theoretical remedy. It will be somewhat surprising if his plan No. 3 meets with much favor on either side of the House or the Senate. —[N. Y. Tribune.

New is the Time.

The necessities of a spring medicine is universally admitted. This is the best time of the year in which to purify the blood, to restore the lost appetite, and to build up the entire system, as the body is now peculiarly susceptible to benefit from medicine. The great popularity attained by Hood's Sarsaparilla, owing to its real merit and its remarkable success, has established it as the very best medicine to take in the spring. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, and all humors, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, and affections caused or promoted by low state of the system or impure blood. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good.

A QUEEN'S PERQUISITES.

Whales Captured on the British Coast—Long to Victoria.  
Among the most curious of Queen Victoria's perquisites is her right to every whale or sturgeon captured on the coast of the United Kingdom and brought to land. Both of these perquisites date back to the days of the Norman kings, and it appears that in the case of the whale the monsters were divided between the sovereign and his consort, the queen taking the head in order that her wardrobe might be replenished with the whalebone needed for the stiffening of her royal garments.

Another of the queen's perquisites, says the Chicago Times, is a certain number of magnificent cashmere shawls, which are dispatched to her every year from the kingdom of Cashmere. They vary in value, as a rule, from sixty to two hundred and fifty pounds sterling apiece, and the queen is accustomed to present one of them as a wedding present to every young girl of the aristocracy in whose future she is in any way interested. Every tailor holding a patent of "purveyor to her majesty," if he conforms to ancient tradition and usage, should present her with a silver needle each year.

Another class of royal purveyors is called upon to present to her annually a tablecloth, while from other sources again she is entitled to an annual contribution of currys, curries, fire tongs, hosiery, nightgowns, knives, lanterns, and crossbows. Moreover, at the coronation the lord of manor of Addington must present to the sovereign a "dish of pottage" composed of milk of almond, brawn of capons, sugar, spices, chickens parboiled and chopped. At the same ceremony the lord of the manor of Hovdon is obliged, by virtue of his tenure from the crown, to present the monarch with a towel, the lord of the manor of the worktop giving the sovereign a "right-handed glove." These are only a few of the various requisites to which Queen Victoria is entitled by tradition and usage.

A Cockatoo's Peculiar Whim.

In the exhibit of Mile. Mariakia Miklosy, attached to Hagenbeck's trained animal show, there is a cockatoo that appears to have an aversion to Old England. One of the features which help to make Mile. Miklosy's trained cockatoos a welcome item on the programme consists of the hoisting of a number of national flags. The third flag to be hoisted is that of Great Britain. Until recently the patriarch of Mile. Miklosy's flock, one "Gringolre," did the hoisting. Recently, however, another cockatoo, named "Vert-Vert," has been doing the work instead. "Vert-Vert" does his work splendidly, except in one instance. At every performance he positively refuses to hoist the English "Union Jack." Neither threats nor bribes can induce him to elevate John Bull's banner. He runs the red, white and blue and the red, white and black aloft with neatness and dispatch. He sends the stars and stripes upward in gallant shape, but when he gets to the flag of England he strikes work.

The Largest Window.

The largest paneless glass window in the world is in the new St. Paul's church at Milwaukee. It is what is known as a nave window, the lower half being composed of three immense panels and the upper half of a splendid rose and tracery in a semi-circle of brilliancy. This monster window in its extreme measurement is thirty feet and one inch in width and exactly twenty-four feet in height. It is beautifully executed, the subject being the crucifixion—in fact it is an exact copy of Dore's masterpiece, "Christ Leaving the Praetorium." There are over two hundred life-size figures represented on this wonderful window.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
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## Hartford Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

SAN A. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

JO. B. ROGERS, Editor.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

### Subscribers Take Notice.

Do you owe us any subscription? If so, please send or bring it to us. We need it. We have to pay cash for everything. In fact, it takes lots of money to run a newspaper. We are now, and have been, sending some statements to our subscribers. Don't wait to receive a statement, but examine the label on your paper and see what you owe and send the amount to us without delay. Perhaps your account is small, but we have so many of these small accounts that they soon make big ones. So to it that you do not get a dun.

Remember, when you pay up for THE REPUBLICAN and one year in advance you will receive the New York Weekly Tribune or the Louisville Weekly. Commercial one year Free. By all means, if you owe us on subscription, pay up.

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Besides giving our patrons one of the best papers in the State, we have made arrangements by which we will send either one of the following papers together with THE REPUBLICAN for the price named. Remember when you pay up for THE REPUBLICAN and one year in advance you are entitled to one of these papers at the price named:

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Cosmopolitan Magazine . . . . 2.25  
Commercial Appeal . . . . . 1.30

Address all orders to  
THE REPUBLICAN,  
Hartford, Ky.

Mr. C. P. BARNES, the great Louisville jeweler, died of pneumonia Monday night.

It is now believed that the dark-skinned ex-Queen Lil is to be banished. O, Grover, how can you permit it? Couldn't you send another Willis to interfere?

THE Contest Board, which is composed of the County Judge and the two nearest Magistrates, meets on the first Monday in March to hear the case on the saloon contest.

THE proverbial oldest inhabitant has been appealed to in vain to tell of a winter with more cold weather to the square inch than the one that is now emptying coalhouses and bringing dismay to the man whose wife persistently refuses to light the fire.

CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY gets \$100,000 a year for managing the great Vanderbilt fortune. This is the largest salary paid in the United States and twice the amount of the salary of the President. He earns \$30 an hour during working hours or 50 cents a minute.

HON. George Denny is pushing his investigations in his contest for the seat in the next National House of Representatives from the Seventh District. Already enough Owensmen who had not registered but who voted have been found to more than put Denny in.

THE contest between Judge Sterling B. Toney and Col. St. John Boyle over the Appellate Judgeship, is still on at Frankfort. There is no doubt that Boyle was elected and the great effort to defeat the will of the people will make votes for the Republican ticket in November.

THE indications now are that Congress will adjourn without doing anything to relieve the distressed condition of the Treasury, and without passing any general financial legislation whatever. If that proves true, then the last nail is driven up to the head in the Democratic coffin.

JUDGE BARR, of the Federal Court, Monday at Owensboro virtually held that the Separate Coach Law is unconstitutional by giving peremptory instructions to the jury to find for the plaintiff in the case of Rev. W. H. Anderson vs. L. & N. R.R., for compelling the colored minister to ride in a separate coach. The jury assessed one cent and cost.

A petition was filed in the County Court Monday praying that an election be held in the town of Beaver Dam to determine whether or not the Ohio County Prohibition Law shall become operative in that town. The date named for the election is April 10th. The proposition to open saloons in our neighboring city will be defeated.

THE teachers of the county should remember that at the last Institute it was resolved to enter the contest for the \$50 prize to be awarded the county having the largest number of teachers pass the State Reading Circle. This examination will be held this spring and every teacher in the county should pass it and thus secure the prize. Supt. Shultz is making every effort to carry the plan to success.

THE waveloud which was gathering over Mexico and Guatemala so rapidly a few days ago is about dispelled.

THE latest advices are that the proposition to vote on the saloon question in Beaver Dam will be withdrawn.

MANY families around Emporia, Nebraska, are at the point of starvation. Outside aid is being solicited for the sufferers.

THE continued cold weather has driven the wild beasts in Arkansas to destroy much stock, attack persons and in one instance to carry off a four-year old child.

THE Pope writes that he does not favor bicycle riding by Catholic priests. Wonder what he thinks of girls of his faith mounting a "flyer" and taking a "spin," etc.

RICHARD PERRY, on Tuesday murdered his cousin and schoolmate, William Perry, on the school play grounds at Latonia, Ky., with a baseball bat. The boys were seventeen and an old feud between the fathers, who are brothers, was the cause.

PROF. Z. O. KING, of La Grange, is mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Prof. King is an old Ohio county boy, is a successful teacher and would make a strong candidate. His many friends here hope that he may announce himself for that place.

A FEW years ago a husband and wife in Louisville quarreled and separated. Their children were sent to the House of Refuge. Saturday one of them died. The father prepared the remains for burial and at the funeral the erring father and mother met and clasped each other over the coffin of their child, were again united.

THE Federal officers have just succeeded in arresting a preacher moonshiner in Tennessee. Things like that may be expected to happen in a State where the will of the people is trampled upon in the manner adopted by the Legislature of that great State, in its attempt to rob Evans of the Governorship, to which he was elected.

THE Louisville Times of last Saturday published an article which does great injustice to County Clerk Hocker, to the editor of THE REPUBLICAN and to others. The Times has evidently allowed itself to be imposed upon, for Adams, himself, assisted by his Satanic Majesty, could not have crowded more, that was mean, misleading and false into twice the space occupied by the mischievous article.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON has been interviewed by a Cincinnati reporter and says many interesting things, from which the Democracy can receive little or no consolation. Among other things he said the following:

"Of course the break-up in the solid South has come, and it has come to stay, too. The cause is simple enough. There is no more reason under the sun why the people of South Carolina and Georgia should be bound by a single policy, now that slavery has been abolished, than that those of Ohio and Indiana should be. The solid North broke first, and I predicted then that it would be a matter of only a short time when the solid South would go. As a matter of fact, there is a general political break-up occurring in this country and the political map-makers will have some wholesale revising to do before long. In Eastern Tennessee, North Western Georgia, Western North Carolina and Southern Kentucky the leaves of Henry Clay protectionism have been at work all these years, and but for the constant menace of Federal interference with local affairs which the Republican managers have foolishly held out there would have been a break in the lines long ago.

"Aside from that the young generation in the South sees what colossal fortunes protection has piled up in the North, and they want some of it for themselves. If the Harrison and Lodges are kept in the rear the Republican party has a bright future in the South; that is, the Democrats can no longer solidify the States of that section into a compact political mass."

At present Hartford, it seems, stands before the world, at least in one respect, in no enviable position. The town is one of the oldest in the State. It is noted far and wide for the culture, refinement and intelligence of its people. It has furnished some eminent men to the bar, to the ministry, to commercial life, to school work, and to the councils of the State and Nation. It has splendid commercial and industrial advantages only awaiting the touch of industry and enterprise to yield a rich reward. Hartford people are kind hearted, hospitable and brave, pleasant, companionable and neighborly. The town possesses the finest school in the State west of Muldraugh's Hill, and a school, too, capable of indefinite development and extension. A town possessing all these present and possible advantages should be up and at something. The town needs macadamized streets, it needs an electric railway to connect with the C. O. & S. W. R. R. at Beaver Dam, the College needs additions and additional departments because of its unprecedented growth, the town needs a better system of street working and cleaning. This list of questions, and all of which merit the attention of our people and not only their attention but their earnest thought and zealous labor, might be continued

at length. But the above will be sufficient to point the thoughtful citizen to the many useful and profitable problems to whose solution and adoption our people could well afford to give their time and energy. Instead, however, of being engaged in an undertaking that would build up the town along commercial, industrial, educational or moral lines, we are wrangling over the question whether or not we shall have open saloons. What a spectacle!

### Cleveland's Change of Front.

The most interesting and significant thing about Cleveland's special message is the fact that it represents a manifest change of front on part. That is to say, it differs in an important way from that part of his annual message relating to the same subject. It will be remembered that he then recommended a plan of currency reform which was calculated to extinguish the national banks and to introduce a system of State banks and of issue. The Carlisle bill embodied this plan and he gave that measure his unqualified endorsement. Now he proposes to perpetuate the national banks by providing them with an additional basis of circulation in the form of an unlimited quantity of fifty year bonds, and the idea of State banks is entirely discarded. There is not a single feature of this new plan that is in harmony with the platform or the prevailing sentiment of his party. On the contrary, it directly antagonizes the known opinions and wishes of a large majority of that party. It does not contemplate any further silver coinage, or any other kind of ill-advised and dangerous inflation. In short, it is nothing if not anti-Democratic.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the Republicans can support the President in this new attempt to solve the currency problem without any sacrifice of their convictions or any violation of the principles and politics of their party. He has practically come over to their side so far as this great issue is concerned. His message is equivalent to a confession that he was mistaken in recommending the passage of the Carlisle bill, and that he is now satisfied that the best thing to do is to preserve the Republican banking system and prevent the revival of the old wild-cat currency. The fact that he thus repudiates the platform upon which he was elected is a conclusive reason why those who tried to defeat him should now co-operate with him in the promotion of the public welfare and prosperity. He does not ask them to be inconsistent, but only to vote according to views that they have always entertained. It will not do for them to say that they are opposed to the perpetuation of the national banking system which has proved to be so advantageous to the country, or that they are against the selling of bonds to replenish the fund upon which the stability of the currency depends, whatever may be the cause of the depletion of said fund. They are not responsible for the present unfortunate situation, to be sure; but they will be in a measure responsible for its continuance if they neglect or refuse to assist the President in bringing about a better State of things by Republican methods.—[Globe-Democrat.]

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### The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Publishing Press Fakers. The Louisville Post prints the following section from the New York State statute books and urges the press of the State to advocate the passage of such a law for Kentucky:

"Any person who willfully states, delivers or transmits by any means whatever to any manager, editor, publisher, reporter or other employee of a publisher or any newspaper, magazine, publication, periodical or serial, any statement concerning any person or corporation, which, if published therein, would be libel, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Such a law would certainly spare the press a great deal of annoyance and would materially lessen the action brought for libel.

There are other laws which we think should be passed by the Legislature and which should be agitated by the State papers. The chief of these is a reform in our jury system. The follow of the present law is demonstrated in every case tried by jury. The fact that a man has read of or discussed the circumstances connected with a case should not disqualify him for jury service in that particular case, as long as his character and probity are unquestioned and so long as he is in a position to render an impartial verdict. The man who forms an honest opinion is ever ready to alter it in conformity to the facts in the case. Ignorance of what is transpiring around him or the inability to reach a conclusion or form an opinion of his own should no longer be the principal qualification of a juror. This condition is not only an obstacle to justice, but it is also often the means of piling up expense on the State. What say the State press to a change in our jury law.—[Warren County Courier.]

### Common sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that ever disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

## U. S. SENATOR.

"C. J." Favors our New Congressman.

### And Gives His Opinion of the Administration.

LEBANON, Ky., Feb. 5th, 1895.

It has been my endeavor, for several months past, to furnish each week for your paper such thoughts as seemed to me might be of possible interest to your readers touching political and public matters; occasional absence from home sometimes interferes, however.

I have a pleasant acquaintance with many citizens of Ohio county, as well as some of the neighboring counties thereto, and consider it a great pleasure to meet them through your columns.

The high possibility, to say nothing of the strong probability, of the Republicans controlling the next Legislature has caused them already to be casting around for the best and most available man for the U. S. Senate. I have recently read an interview had with a prominent Republican, high in the councils of the party, in which suggestions were made of eminent gentlemen for that position. Strange enough, among the names suggested, did not appear the name of a single man who aided in winning the great victory in Kentucky last November. That fact had no significance, but it should be understood now, that when the mantle of an U. S. Senator falls on the shoulders of a Kentucky Republican, it must cover the shoulders of some worthy one who aided in the largest extent possible in redeeming Kentucky from the rotten Bourbon rule.

I would not detract in the least from any of the gentlemen who won magnificent victories in Democratic districts, but it is conceded throughout the State that the redemption of the Fourth district was an achievement in politics, possibly, never witnessed in Kentucky before. Mr. Lewis, victory, not only complete and astounding to his foes, but as unexpected and as incomprehensible to them as was the victory at Pelusium over the Assyrian King; and very much on the same order. At one time in the history of the Fourth district it seemed that nothing short of an Angel of the Lord to smite the Democracy hip and thigh would ever avail to overthrow them, but it is done—

"And there lay the rider distorted and pale,  
With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail."

for further particulars see the joint debater.

Comparisons and poetry aside, the Fourth district has been redeemed from the most rotten rule of Democracy that ever cursed any district and Hon. John W. Lewis, Congressman elect, did it. He made a personal canvass of his district, making many speeches in each county and did more real hard work in the district than ever was done by all the Republican candidates before in all the campaigns put together. He is the peer of any man in Kentucky and is well fitted to succeed Senator Blackburn as he is to succeed Mr. Montgomery; and our representation in the Senate would be as many steps forward in that event as it will be in House. The Fourth district will ask and claim, large consideration from the State at large for its Representative when the selection of a U. S. Senator comes to be made.

Great victories were won in other districts, noticeable in the 5th and a most splendid and well equipped man is Col. Evans, and the party will have just pride in having such a representative from the metropolitan district of the State, but the victory won there was not so unexpected nor did it at any time seem so impracticable as in the Fourth.

There are many reasons, which may be advanced hereafter, why Mr. Lewis should succeed Mr. Blackburn in the U. S. Senate, but for the present we will content ourselves by only putting him in nomination.

Stepping for a moment aside from State to National politics, it is in order to ask where is the Democracy in the National Council, at any way? With a revenue law insufficient to raise revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government it is trying to further reduce the tariff on refined sugars. Running continually behind month after month, borrowing to meet the deficiency, and keep up the reserve, while treasury notes and greenbacks are used over and over again for drawing the gold out as fast as loans can be negotiated, and nothing done to keep them out of the dilemma.

This thing of borrowing money, however, to meet the current expenses of the Government is no new thing with Democracy. They have generally had that to do when in full power. When they fell from power 35 years ago they were borrowing money to run the necessary expenses of the Government. Buchanan's Administration, in a time of profound peace and during a period of great natural prosperity, had to borrow money for current expenses.

As it was with the last Democratic Administration before the war, so it is with the first, since the war; only, the magnificent management of the Republican party of the Government's affairs for nearly 30 years, has made possible for the Democrats to borrow money at a much less rate of interest than they did under Buchanan, or at any other time. Those of your readers who are not old enough to remember former Democratic Administration

tions should be told not to be alarmed about the great loans that are being continually negotiated to secure money to meet the common family expenses of the Government for it was always thus when Democrats were in power. They were never accustomed to see any thing threatening in that, even now, in to days papers we see that Secretary Carlisle has sighted a surplus of the breakers with an average deficit of \$8,000,000 a month, and at the same time trying to negotiate a small loan of \$100,000,000. Yes, they always were a hopeful set.

As a party they never did have any business sense and never will have. As a party they have on more than one occasion followed their false theories to the very brink of ruin, and have on more occasions than this one brought this country to the very same point it is to day. The condition of the country now is no new condition for the Democrats to get it in. They have done the same thing often before. Yet the people, from time to time, in that state of natural unrest, which comes to States and Nations, as it does to individuals, returns them to power and afterpaying the penalty for their folly retires them as they have always done heretofore, and will do it again in 1896. C. J.

### A SLANG DICTIONARY.

Over Two Thousand Choice Selections from London Streets.

There has just been presented to parliament, in connection with the labor commission, what really amounts to a new slang dictionary. It is a glossary of the technical words used in the evidence already given, which amount to more than two thousand.

When a witness made use of one of these picturesque terms, the highly sensible plan was adopted of writing and asking him what he meant by it, and this source of knowledge has been supplemented by consulting members of the committee and standard dictionaries.

"O'clock men," it is useful to know, are men who work for day wages.

A "fogger" is a middleman in the coal and chain trade.

A "hansom" is technically known as a "show."

A cabman who owns the vehicle he drives is a "little mush," while an inexperienced John may be either a "garden" or a "whack."

The glossary even acquaints parliament and the world with the fact that "booze" is derived from the Arabic name for beer, and the young member burning to know precisely what a "scallawag" may be will have his curiosity satisfied.—London Telegraph.

### WOMEN RUN THE STATE.

The Curious Government of the Little Kingdom of Bantam.

Among the colonial possessions or dependencies of Holland there is a remarkable little state which, in its constitution and the custom of its inhabitants, surpasses the boldest flights of the advocates of women's rights. In the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, is the kingdom of Bantam, which, although tributary to Holland, is in other respects an independent state, politically without importance, yet happy, rich and since time immemorial governed and defended by women. The sovereign is, says the Brooklyn Eagle, indeed, a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to women. The king is entirely dependent upon his state council, composed of three women. The highest authorities, all state officers, court functionaries, military commanders and soldiers are, without exception, women. The men are agriculturists and merchants. The king's body guard is formed of amazons, who ride in the masculine style. The throne is inherited by the eldest son, and in case the king dies without issue a hundred amazons assemble and choose a successor from among their own sons, the chosen one being then proclaimed lawful king.

### PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

Mammoth Tusks of a Mastodon That Once Inhabited Alaska.

A prospector who came down on the steamship City of Topeka recently from the gold fields of Alaska brought a number of curious relics of that far-away region. The most interesting of the collection is a set of ivory tusks of an enormous size, the remains of a mastodon. A great tooth was also found with the tusks, which were discovered in a deep canyon several hundred miles back in the mountains from Juneau. The size of the tusks in question is something phenomenal. They form almost a semicircle, the circumference being ten feet by actual measurement, tapering down to a point from a thickness of about six inches, where the tusk projects from the head. The elements of ages have apparently had but little effect on these mastodon ornaments, for the surface is almost smooth and nearly as hard as rock, and the combined weight of the two tusks exceeds three hundred and fifty pounds. The tooth found is of irregular shape, probably fourteen inches long, six inches through, and weighs ten or fifteen pounds.—Seattle Telegraph.

### A Good Imagination.

At the breakfast table in a St. Anthony hotel residence the other morning the little five-year-old daughter of the house was asked if she would have some corn bread and sirup. Turning up her nose in disgust she replied:

"No; it tastes too much like old carpets."

"How do you know what old carpets taste like? Did you ever eat one?" inquired an elder brother.

"Why, yes," said the youthful epicure. "Before I was a angel I was a moth and when I was a moth I ate carpets and other things." And they let it go at that.—St. Paul Dispatch.

When in town and you feel hungry and tired, call on Hall Bros. and get a good lunch, with hot coffee.

## DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so; as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant and in most all cases, the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine or other opiates, is traced. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms, or money refunded. Price \$1.00 per box or 1 box (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure), for \$2.50. For sale by all druggists or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free.

Bureau Chemical & Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY, C. W. HORNICK, Supt.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Bureau Chemical & Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis. Dear sir.—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physicians told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being, at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac," and various other remedies, but without success, until I accidentally learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which ever inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your "Baco-Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it. Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

### Important to Teachers.

1. For Certificate of Graduation in Common School: Before County Board of Examiners, Jan. 31st and June 27th.

2. For county certificate, before County Board: White, June 7th and 8th; July 5th and 6th; August 2nd and 3rd; September 6th and 7th; November 1st and 2nd. Colored, June 14th and 15th; July 12th and 13th; August 9th and 10th; September 13th and 14th; November 8th and 9th.

3. For State Certificate, before either County or State Board: June 7th and 8th; August 2nd and 3rd.

4. For State Diploma, before State Board: June 26th and succeeding days; August 28th and succeeding days.

NOTE.—To obtain a State Certificate an applicant must be at least 21 years old, have two years' experience in teaching, and present satisfactory evidence of unexceptional moral character. He must be examined in all the common school branches. (See Sec. 21, School Law.) and the following in addition: Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, English Literature, and the Science and Art of Teaching, including the elements of Psychology. See 133.

To obtain a State Diploma, an applicant must be at least 24 years of age, have taught in this State at least two years, and presented satisfactory evidence of unexceptional moral character. He must be examined in all the common school branches and the following in addition: The Science and Art of Teaching, including Psychology, English Literature, Physics, Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Elementary Latin. See 132.

For a State Diploma or State Certificate an average of at least 90 per cent. must be attained, the lowest grade upon any subject being not less than 70 per cent.

ED PORTER THOMPSON, JAMES H. FUGA, C. A. LEONARD, State Board of Examiners.

Special to the Courier-Journal from Newton, Ill., says:

A bad wreck of an extra freight train carrying a passenger coach, occurred on the Indiana and Illinois Southern railroad, two miles West of Ohlong, about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The train was running, it is said, over double the schedule rate of speed, when a rail broke, plunging five cars, including the passenger coach, down a fifteen foot embankment.

Ford's Theater Company, billed here for this week, composed of eleven people, and two other passengers, were in the coach. The following were injured: Clint G. Ford, manager, arm hurt; George M. Adams, leading man, arm and hand badly cut, internal injuries; Harry Faherney, comedian, head and arm cut; George W. Jackson, foot mashed; D. W. Seagrist, hand and leg gashed and badly bruised; T. H. Hand, serious head wounds.

The three women escaped without injury. The coach and two of the cars are a mass of ruins. None of the passengers will die.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

The Adelpians Speak.

To the Trustees of Hartford College:—Having learned that you have again placed Dr. Wayland Alexander at the head of our school, and realizing that the present high standard which this institution has attained, is due to the efficient management of him who has thus been honored and knowing personally, as we do, his worth as an educator, we desire to extend to you our sincere thanks for the favor conferred upon us by your wise selection.

Done by order of the Adelpian Literary Society of Hartford College at its regular meeting Feb. 1st 1895. JNO. C. HOSKINSON, Pres. JAS. P. THOMAS, Secy.

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## Spring Medicine

Is a necessity because the lenient of winter air is gone, and milder weather, increased moisture, accumulated impurities in the blood and debilitated condition of the body, open the way for the onset of various nervous troubles, and other ills. The skin, mucous membranes and the various organs strive in vain to relieve the impure current of life. They all welcome

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

to assist Nature at this time when she needs help, to purify the blood, and strengthen the laboring organs and build up the nerves.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and have derived great benefit from it. After a year's severe attack of the grip last winter I took a bottle and soon regained strength and flesh. It has entirely cured me of all nervous troubles, and other ills. The skin, mucous membranes and the various organs strive in vain to relieve the impure current of life. They all welcome

## Purifies The Blood

"I was troubled with inactivity of the kidneys resulting in jaundice, but I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla a cure." J. B. BIBLE, Mossy Creek, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills for Family Cathartic.

## BEST

Condensed News, Stories, Miscellany, Women's Department, Children's Department, Agricultural Department, Political Department, Answer to Correspondents, Editorials, Everything.

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Weekly Courier-Journal

A ten page, eight-column Democratic Newspaper. HENRY WAT-TERSON, Editor.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

Mrs. C. L. Field is improving.  
For good rigs call on Field & Holbrook.  
Bale hay for sale at Field & Holbrook.

Mr. A. C. Cain was in Whitesville last week.

Mr. J. M. Casebier has moved to the Bean property.

Mr. Virge Rentrow, Sulphur Springs, was in town yesterday.

Col. W. H. Moore, Sulphur Springs, was in town yesterday.

Mr. John W. Graham, of Narrows, called to see us Tuesday.

Mr. B. D. Ringo was in Louisville last Friday on legal business.

Mr. J. S. Field, Cincinnati, visited relatives in the county last week.

Hot Coffee and lunch at all hours at Hall Bros., corner Union and Market Streets.

Messrs. G. C. Westerfield and M. L. Heavrin made a business trip to Narrows last week.

A dance was given at the Court House Tuesday night, and there was only a small attendance.

Bullington & Cain have new barbers tools throughout and are prepared to give you the very best work.

Capt. S. K. Cox left Tuesday for a few weeks visit to friends and relatives in Louisville, Hawesville and Owensboro.

Miss Susie Mav, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Daviess county for the past month, returned home yesterday.

Hall Bros. deal in all kinds fresh meats, game, chickens, turkeys, sausage, etc. Give them a call for anything in their line at lowest prices.

Wesley Briggs, a blind tiger negro, who was arrested by Marshal Bullington in December, was fined \$200.00 and 90 days in jail, in Federal Court at Owensboro last week.

Messrs Bullington & Cain have rented the new barber shop and have put in new furniture throughout, and are better prepared than ever to accommodate the trade.

Mrs. Penelope Caranah, who died suddenly in Rockport on Tuesday evening, the late husband of Mrs. Caranah was at one time Editor of the Cincinnati Inquirer.

Marriage license: B. W. Rowe to Miss Mary Greer, Spain Marlow to Miss Bertha Roberts, James C. Worsley to Sonora Craig, J. W. Sharp to Miss M. A. Baker, John W. Purcell to Miss Florence E. Hawkins.

The Court speaks.  
PRENTISS, Feb. 4, 1895.

Please allow me space in your paper to correct a report made by a committee appointed by the Commercial Club, of Hartford, to ask the Fiscal Court for a donation for the benefit of the Kentucky Bureau of Information and Immigration. Said committee's report, as appears in THE REPUBLICAN of February 1st, that they had been unsuccessful, the court not having the power to do so. Right here, please the power of that court was never questioned, neither was it discussed in my hearing, and I was present all the time. Mr. James Carson spoke to me about the matter on the 17th day of December, 1894. I told him I would oppose any appropriation for that purpose. He (Carson) having first explained whole matter to me, I think it was Tuesday of the Fiscal Court, that Mr. Carson presented the matter to the court and failed to get a motion for the allowance. Then it was, this Commercial Club had a meeting and appointed a committee to ask the Fiscal Court for the necessary amount, which I think was \$78.

Then on Friday or Saturday Mr. John J. McHenry, in a very able little speech, presented the matter to the court, and asked that the court make the allowance asked for, and the court set down on it with a thud. The report of Club's Committee leaves the impression that the Court might have done so had it been in the Court's power. Such was not the case, if it was not legal I doubt if a member of that court knew it. The Judge and every Justice, save one, opposed it. The County Attorney opposed it also. I oppose the scheme, because I cannot afford to advertise a thing that is not for sale. I am not willing to ask the tax payers to take stock in any such a concern. Now, Mr. Commercial Club, have your committee posted as to the legality of their demands. The tax payers say no.

JONT B. WILSON.

Business hours of Bank of Hartford are from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., without interruption.

Drs. D. L. Miller and Lee Mitchell, who have been attending College in Louisville, have returned to their homes, the former near town, the latter at Beaver Dam.

A three weeks old infant of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mills, Kinderhook, died last Tuesday night and was buried at Alexander burying grounds Wednesday.

Eld. I. H. Teel, of the Christian Church, administered the ordinance of baptism to Rev. Martin, of the Methodist Church, at Beaver Dam last Saturday morning.

Eld. I. H. Teel has resigned the pastorate of the Christian Church at this place. Bro. Teel has many friends here who will always feel an interest in his welfare wherever he may go.

Mr. Wilber Tinsley has purchased Mr. W. T. Woodward's farm, in the Beda neighborhood, consisting of 50 acres of land—consideration, \$400. Mr. Woodward has moved to the old Woodward farm near by.

William Williamson of Echols Ky. and Miss Effie T. Taylor were married Jan. 30th at the home of the bride, services by Dr. W. J. Finley. The occasion was a very pleasant one. May they live long and be useful and happy.

Mr. C. R. Martin, the hustling Jeweler, has moved his jewelry stock to the L. B. Bean old stand, and besides keeping the best stock of jewelry in the Green River country, he will handle all kinds of Feed Stuff. Mr. Martin is a first-class gentleman, and if you need anything in his line would do well to call on him.

Mr. L. M. Kender, who made such an efficient Deputy Clerk under Clerk Holbrook, has accepted a position as book keeper for the Commercial Building and Trust Company, of Louisville. He left Monday morning to take charge of his duties. Mr. Kender is a first-class gentleman and a good book-keeper, and all predict for him abundant success.

Mr. S. A. Davenport, of near Prentiss, came to town last Thursday and swore out a writ against Wes Hawes charging him with cutting and breaking his wife and slat fencing. Sheriff Keown went out after Hawes Tuesday, but failed to find him, he having left for parts unknown. The Butler county officials are looking for him also.

Henry Tinsley, of color, happened to a very painful accident while preparing a blast in a coal mine a few miles east of town one day last week. The powder, in some way, ignited before Tinsley was ready, severely burning his arms, breast and back. Tinsley is an industrious, honorable fellow and the accident at this time of the year, is quite a pull back to him. He was resting easy at last account.

An alarm of fire was given last Sunday night about 9 o'clock, and the bucket brigade was soon out en masse and all were directed to the residence of Judge J. S. Glenn, on Walnut Street. The fire originated from coal falling out of the grate, and burning through the floor had gained considerable headway on the sleepers before it was gotten under control. The damage amounted to about \$100.00, with no insurance.

Mr. Jno Pendleton Benton, Senior Deacon of Rockport Lodge, No. 312, F. & A. M., died at Rockport, Feb. 1st, of pneumonia and was buried with Masonic honors in the Rockport Cemetery on Sunday, Feb. 3d, after a funeral sermon at the Baptist Church by Rev. J. T. Casbier, quite a large procession of brother Masons accompanied the remains to its last resting place and took part in the ceremonies. Mr. Benton was an honored and consistent member of the Fraternity, an exemplary and warm-hearted Christian, a peaceable and law-abiding citizen.

Notice to Creditors.  
Creditors and persons having claims against the estate of M. V. Duke, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me properly proven at my office in Hartford, Ky., on or before the 20th day of February, 1895, or they will be forever barred.  
J. AUGUSTUS SMITH,  
28-2t Special Commissioner.

RENDER.  
John Taylor, colored, had coal to fall on him in the Render Mines last Monday, which bruised him up considerably and cutting an ugly gash over his right eye.

The report that attempts have been made to hold up and rob some parties in our midst are receiving some discredit, especially the last one, as some people have already said in their opinion it was an excitement raised to cause the people to get a Town Marshal.

Browder and Walker.  
The Owensboro Messenger says: "When I was a young lawyer," said Hon. Wilber F. Browder, "I was appointed to defend a fellow charged with stealing a ring and some other articles from a young woman who had just been married. He confessed his guilt and the case was submitted to the jury without argument. Notwithstanding his plea of guilty, the jury acquitted. I was curious to know how they arrived at such a verdict and asked one old fellow who was on the jury about it. 'Well, sir,' said he, 'we were of the opinion that instead of complaining to the grand jury, the woman's husband ought to have thrashed the fellow for stealing her things and we concluded to show our contempt for such a coward by acquitting the man.'"

Another good one is told on Judge Walker. He and a party of his Ohio

county constituents dropped into Major Payan's famous Brunswick restaurant and ordered a liberal supper. They were hungry, but when a bill of \$36 was presented to them for the repeat they were incensed to kick. The suave major went over each item of the order and showed their prices in plain figures on the bill of fare. He was in a fair way of conciliating them until he came to a quail on toast, 75 cents each. This struck the judge as exorbitant. "Say fellows," he said, "do you know what that is? That's nothin' but pat'idge on light bread. Why, we can buy 'em for forty cents a dozen in Ohio county." And the major had to compromise on that item.

KINDERHOOK.  
After reading several letters in your paper from Daisy Deane, we believe she is growing negligent and does not give all of the news in our community, not being ashamed of our country and people. We do not wish to misrepresent Daisy Deane, but knowing she has entered school and that we wish her well and may she go to work and improve her time and write better letters.

Our school is progressing nicely and new scholars every day. Miss Bertha Riley has entered school after a week's sickness. Mr. Lowry Mills has entered school. Martin King, of Badard, has entered school at Alexander. Our school is the best in the county. We have good scholars and are good workers, and we will say to you we will do all in our power to make them enjoys themselves.  
COW BOY.

Married in Kansas.  
Mr. J. B. Barnett, formerly of this county, and Miss Lillie Smith, of Redfield, Kan., were married at the home of the latter on Sunday, Jan. 27. Mr. Barnett is a son of Mrs. Amanda Barnett, near town, and has a large circle of friends and relatives here, who wish him and his bride much happiness.

HORTON.  
Vine Hill school closed February 2; Miss Alice Plummer, teacher. Uncle Bill Wilson gave the young people of the neighborhood a nice social. All had a good time.

Miss Mary Leach is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity from Palo.

Mr. T. C. Snell is confined to his room with diabetes. Willie Lisle is on the sick list.  
Born, to the wife of T. H. Faught a fine girl.  
S. C. T.

It is better to be than to do.

One may shine among her fellows and be noted for the doing of many good things yet at heart be far from good or beautiful or true. Nobility is within and while it always manifests itself in our actions, it is not always true that our acts are what they seem. Men have been burned at the stake because they were stubborn and headstrong and loved their own way.

The distinction between being and doing should be especially remembered in the training of children. We are so ready to be satisfied with mere good conduct, possibly because bad conduct gives us annoyance personally, that we overlook the true point. We punish and reward children for what they do; the child's definition of badness is "doing what mamma doesn't allow," and having a more logical mind than his mother, the little one soon sees that if the sin is entirely in the doing all will be well if he is not found out, and he is encouraged to practice deceit.

We need to go more deeply into the question of morals; we need to understand the principle that teaches that the man who hateth his brother is a murderer; we need to learn that it is as wrong to think a lie as to tell it, and that the hands are nothing—it is the heart that is all.

When your little one refrains from helping himself to the pantry jam-pot because mamma will whip him if he touches, he has, in addition to being a thief, become a coward, and you have succeeded in implanting within him the most contemptible of all traits. But if you teach him the difference between mine and thine, and implant within his tender conscience an abhorrence of touching what does not belong to him, you have laid the foundations of a character of true nobility.—[Woman Kind.

Salt rheum with its intense itching dry, hot, skin is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

Getting Humble.  
The Greenwood (Miss.) Enterprise says: "It looks now like Mr. Cleveland will be forced to call the Republicans together next spring to settle the currency muddle. We predict that they will find as much difficulty in settling the question as the Democrats have. Something must be done, and while we would like to see it done by the Democrats, if they can't come together and do it, we want the Republicans to do it. It must be done."

Yes, it must be done, and the prestige of the Democratic party will most seriously suffer if the Republican Congress shall be called into extraordinary session to save the Treasury. Only a month of the life of the present Congress remains, and every Democrat in the land is hoping that the representatives of his party in Congress will be equal to the emergency.—[Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

## IMPLEMENTS OF GAMING.

Curious Origin of Playing Cards, Dice and Dominoes.

India and China the Source of These Popular Playthings—Some of the Games Played by the Mongolians.

Who would suppose that playing cards were originally derived from the knuckle bones of sheep? Yet such is the fact. If you do not believe it, read Stewart Culin, ethnologist, attached to the University of Pennsylvania, who, according to the Washington Star, has made the study of games, from the scientific point of view, his specialty. From that knotty study he was familiar enough, being used to this day by children in various parts of the world. They are the ankle bones of the sheep, and are four-sided. It seems odd to find that dice in Arabic are called by a name which means ankle bones. Nobody knows how long they were first employed for playing games. One day it occurred to somebody that a cube was better adapted to the purpose. That must have happened in very ancient times, for the Romans of old had dice which were just like our own, even to the arrangement of the numbers on the faces—i. e., the six opposite the one, the five opposite the two, and the four opposite the three.

It will be observed that the sum of all two opposite numbers is always seven. This may have something to do with the fact that seven used to be regarded as a magical number. Of the respect accorded to it there is evidence in many passages of the Bible. The most ancient of the known dates back to 600 B. C.—that is, twenty-five hundred years ago. It was found at Naucratis, a Greek colony in Egypt. The earliest dice were made in pairs, right and left, like knuckle bones, one of which was taken from the right leg and the other from the left leg of the animal. Two dice were usually employed, because they were two knuckle bones. Mr. Culin says that dice probably originated in India. From that country they were carried to China, whence they have been distributed all over the world. The Chinese are great gamblers; they invented a modification of the dice, which is called the domino. Put two dice faces side by side and you have the domino. Dominoes are said to have been devised in the year 1120 of the Christian era by a Chinese emperor for the amusement of his wives. It is more likely, however, that they merely obtained the imperial approval at that date.

There are twenty-one possible throws with two dice, so twenty-one dominoes may be regarded as natural dominoes. However the Chinese have doubled up some of the numbers so as to make a set of thirty-six dominoes in all. All over eastern Asia the customary outfit of dominoes is thirty-two. Our dominoes, obtained by way of Europe, are only twenty-eight and are modified by the introduction of the blank. The domino game of Europe and America is the match game. It is played in China, but is an unimportant one among the many Chinese games of dominoes. The Chinese domino games are all of them dice games elaborated. Dominoes are also used in China, like dice, for fortune telling. That system of divination has an extensive literature of its own. The Chinese dominoes all have astrological names.

In China celestial names are given to the numbers on the dice. Six is the throw of heaven, ace is the throw of earth, four is the throw of man, while one and three are chosen to represent the harmony that unites heaven, earth and man. The throw of double five is called the "five and seven," five and six is the "tiger's head," four and six is "red-head ten," one and six is "long-legged seven," and one and five is "red mallet six." These terms remind one of those given by negroes to various throws of the "one game." On Chinese dice the "one" and "four" are always red, while the dots on the other faces are black. Mr. Culin cannot assign any reason for this with certainty. There is a legend to the effect that on one occasion the emperor of the Ming dynasty was almost defeated in a game by his queen. The only possibility for him to win was that the dice should turn up "fours." They did so, and he was so gratified that from that time forth the "fours" on all dice were marked in red.

Take an ordinary domino of bone or wood, enlarge it, make it of paper, and it becomes a playing card. Mr. Culin's study of the subject has led him to the conclusion that this is the way in which the playing card was originally evolved. The evolution began with the knuckle bone, which became a cubical die; the latter was transformed into a domino, and the domino, in its turn, was metamorphosed into a card. A domino with two "fours" on it represents the "ten-spot" of the pack. The origin of "king," "queen" and "jack" is unknown. Possibly a little light may be thrown upon the mystery by the fact that the four sides of the knuckle bone are called in Arabic the "shah," "vizier," "peasant" and "slave." The same names are given to the numbers on the cubical die, the six being the "shah." One of the games played with dominoes in China is apparently the prototype of whist. Nobody knows when dominoes and cards were introduced into Europe. We, in America, get all our games from Europe; we invent no games. Poker is an old English game modified. Mr. Culin says that there are no new games; those brought out from year to year are merely modifications of old ones. Games are originated in primitive stages of social development.

One would naturally suppose that the spinning disc called the "teetotum" must be derived from the same original source as the cubical die. Apparently such is not the case. Mr. Culin has traced the teetotum to Corea, where it seems to have had its beginning.

The Time Limited.

The young Kentucky couple who have agreed to separate at the end of a year if they do not find their married life agreeable may be making a mistake, says an exchange. The first year of matrimony is the most difficult, as in that space she discovers that he is not a hero and he finds that she is not an angel, and there may not be quite time enough for them to become reconciled to these unpleasant facts. Besides, twelve months is not sufficient time in some cases to tame the bridegroom to that degree of submission which is absolutely necessary to matrimonial quiet.

Pennsylvania's Coal Resources.

According to an estimate just made by W. W. Rulley, of the bureau of mineral statistics, the estimated coal in Pennsylvania aggregates 4,684,000,000 tons, all of which is located in an area of 213,000 acres. According to these figures, if the yearly average were to continue at 44,000,000 tons for say 107 years, the fields will have become entirely extinct.

## Notice. Orders—Ohio County Court Regular Term 7th day of February 1895.

J. H. Midkiff and others having heretofore lodged with the Judge of this Court a petition for an election to be held in the town of Beaver Dam pursuant to the general Local Option Law, said petition is now filed of record, and said petitioners having deposited sufficient money with the Judge of this Court to defray expenses hereof and of said election, it is therefore ordered that the Sheriff of Ohio County be and he is hereby directed to open a poll in the voting precinct in the town of Beaver Dam, Kentucky, on the 10th day of April, 1895, to take the sense of the legal voters of the said town whether or not Spirituous, Vinous, and Malt Liquors shall be sold in said town, and whether or not the law now in force prohibiting the sale, barter and loan of and traffic in such liquors in said town shall become inoperative. The Clerk of this Court is directed to prepare poll-books and ballots for said election as required by law. The Sheriff will advertise said election as required by law.

D. M. HOCKER,  
C. O. C. C.

Copy Attest:  
BY ERNEST TRACY, D. C.

Election Notice!  
Pursuant to an order of the Ohio County Court, I will caused to be opened a poll in the voting precinct in the town of Beaver Dam, Ohio County, Kentucky, on the 10th day of April 1895, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 4 p. m., to take the sense of the legal and qualified voters in said town on the question: Whether or not the law now in force prohibiting the sale, barter or loan of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in said town, shall become inoperative therein.

This Feb. 7, 1895.

C. P. KEOWN, S. O. C.

Mr. Wm. Porter and Miss Nola Brown, of near town were married yesterday evening at the home of the bride, Rev. R. A. Crowe pronouncing the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet one only a few intimate friends being present.

## BEAVER DAM.

A Newsay Letter From Our Neighboring Town.

Rev. E. E. Pate, Hartford, filled his regular appointment here Sunday and Sunday night. The sermons were quite as interesting as instructive and a large audience was present.

Mrs. J. H. Barnes is much better this week. Her sister, Miss Pearl Eblin, returned Sunday to her home in Carrollton. Her mother, Mrs. B. F. Eblin, will remain with Mrs. Barnes during her illness.

Mr. S. L. Mitchell, one of our present druggists, has returned from Louisville, after the study of medicine there for the past seven months.

Miss Nellie Young, Rockport, is the guest of Miss Mabel Sweattee.

Miss Laura Barnes, near town, spent this week in Leitchfield with her music teacher, Miss Ella McBeath.

Mrs. E. G. Render, McHenry, is here visiting friends and relatives this week.

Mr. Logan Martin, Sulphur Springs, was baptised in the pool near the railroad by Eld. I. H. Teel Saturday morning.

Miss Nora Martin has returned to her home in Fordville.

Misses Mabel Sweattee and Nellie Young spent Tuesday in Taylor Mines.

Dr. W. T. McKenny has returned from his regular trip to Butler County.

The Masonic Musicals to be given Feb. 16, at School Hall by Miss Margaret B. Clark and Class, promises to be very attractive to both young and old. The program will consist of the best selections of vocal and instrumental music interspersed with character songs and duettes.

Now arrange your affairs, purchase your ticket and attend this excellent entertainment for a little pleasure now and then, is relished by the best of men.

The young men H. W. L. Society organized a few weeks ago is making marked progress in their work.

The Skating Club had a jolly time on the ice Tuesday night.

Mr. W. A. Anderson and family have moved to their former home in Caneyville and Mr. H. F. Metcalf and family have moved into the Beaver Dam Hotel.

The Law and Order Club met in Masonic Hall Tuesday night to talk of the all important subject Blind Tigers.

They have determined to put an end to it and that at once.

Mr. I. McFerguson, Henderson, delivered a lecture in the Masonic Hall Wednesday night.

ATTY.

Petition from Beaver Dam.

To the Honorable Ohio County Court and the Honorable Judge of the Ohio County Court—We, the undersigned legal voters of the town of Beaver Dam, Kentucky, residing in said town respectfully petition that an order be made in said court directing and that you order and direct that an election be held in said town on the 10th day of April, 1895, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal voters of said town who are qualified to vote for county officers upon the proposition whether or not the law now in force prohibiting the sale, barter and loan of and traffic in such liquors in said town shall become inoperative.

This February 2, 1895.

J. H. Metcalf,	W. T. McKenney,
Oscar Stevens,	W. S. Stevens,
H. B. Taylor, Jr.,	Ed. Smith,
Tom Parrott,	R. T. Taylor, Jr.,
B. W. Kendall,	Will Baltzell,
John Hoskins,	H. C. Maddox,
H. T. Austin,	Jim L. Baltzell,
D. M. Taylor,	J. H. Waddle,
H. D. Taylor,	R. L. Daniel,
Ed Johnson,	E. V. Tatum,
H. C. Leach,	Hiley Taylor,
H. S. Waddle,	E. D. Tilford,
P. Westerfield,	H. T. Taylor,
C. M. Taylor,	David Gammons,
B. N. Peters,	Thos. M. Berryman,
Thos. M. Berryman,	Chas. S. Gammons,
D. L. Stokes,	Fred Taylor,
R. H. Austin,	I. E. McClure,
J. H. Stewart,	L. V. Vanines,
Armist. Berry,	Joe Berry,
Grant Itson,	Mason Carter,
Bill Berry,	Mark Berry,
Anderson Thomas,	Ed Taylor,
Jes Beard,	

The fashion magazines, now before the public, deal with the subject of the new spring styles. Among the best and most favored of these publications is TOILETTES, which in its March edition seems to have surpassed itself. An examination of this number will satisfy our lady readers that its illustrations cover the whole field of the spring fashions, being a complete REPERTOIRE of the very latest designs by the leading French modistes. Walking, visiting, reception, and evening dresses; new caps, jackets and wraps; sleeves, corsages and garniture are among its attractive features. There is a bridal costume by Worth of exquisite workmanship, with ball dresses by Hounet and others. Children's costume, hoods, hats and dancing dresses, complete the list of its attractions, there being no fashion journal for the month which compares with it, either for the variety or novelty of its admirable models. Can be procured from newdealers.

If you should be in Owensboro and want the very best Furniture be sure to call on Martin & Smith. They are live progressive, men and always give you the worth of your money. See their "ad" in this issue.

## THE ST. LOUIS Globe Democrat

Eight pages each Tuesday and Friday, Sixteen pages every week, only

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

is, beyond all comparison, the biggest, best and cheapest national news and family journal published in America.

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By special contract, we are enabled to offer The St. Louis Globe-Democrat twice every week, in connection with The Hartford Republican for only \$1.50 a year, provided you subscribe before April 1, 1895. This offer is good for our old subscribers who pay up and \$1.50 for one year in advance. Considering the character of the two papers—the greatest of national journals, and the BEST of your home papers—this offer has never been equalled. Do not delay but send in your subscription at once to THE REPUBLICAN, Hartford, Ky.

Remember you get the New York Tribune and THE REPUBLICAN both for one year, for one dollar and twenty-five cents.

NOTICE.  
I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opinion and Whisker habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 288, and one will be sent you free.

Wanted.  
Everybody to know that Groves' Tasteless Chill Tonic is guaranteed to Cure Chills and fever, Lagrippe Bad Colds &c., or your money will be refunded in every instance. Sold by William & Bell, Hartford Ky.

Williams & Bell Hartford, Ky. sell "Pomroy's Vermifuge" the great remedy for children and guaranteed every bottle, remember it always saves the children" and cost only 25cts per bottle.

THE REPUBLICAN and St. Louis Globe-Democrat (semi-weekly) for \$1.50 per year, for subscribers who pay up and one year in advance.

Salesman Wanted.

Good wages to sell our Nursery Stock. Apply for terms. We will have for Spring and Fall, 1895, an immense stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Grape, etc. Also small fruits, shade and ornamental trees roses, etc. We make a specialty of wholesaling to large planters direct. We will sell to responsible parties and take note payable in six, twelve and eighteen months.

Write us for wholesale prices. Address:

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO., 25 St. Winchester, Tenn.

For Sale.  
Stock of Groceries and Butchers tools, by J. B. Howard, Fordville, Ky—a good point for a Butcher shop as we have no one in that business here now. 25 4t

## THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

Free to readers of this paper.

Any one sending in a subscription to this paper for one year, accompanied by \$1.25, the regular price of THE REPUBLICAN, will be sent free of charge for one year a copy of The Louisville Weekly Commercial—a large 64-column paper, filled with more news than any other metropolitan weekly.

Absolutely correct market reports. You can get a free sample copy of The Weekly Commercial by sending your name to that paper.

Send in your money and GET TWO PAPERS

FOR THE



## Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

### A Girl Makes \$212.16 in a Month.

I read in your valuable paper how one of your subscribers made money in the plating business, but I can beat that and I am only a girl. I sent and got the new Gray Plater and cleared \$212.16 in one month. Can any of your readers beat this? You can get spoons, forks and jewelry to plate at every house. Some big articles I sent and had plated at the factory. There is plenty of work to do both in the city and country, and why should any person be poor and out of employment when such an opportunity is at hand. Anyone can get my plater by writing to Gray & Co. Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio. They do all kinds of plating and will teach the art. My plater has a lathe, wheels, tools and materials for plating—a nice little work shop. I hope my experience will help others.

#### What They Want.

Evidently the Kentucky Editor thinks there is more fun, better remuneration in holding office than in running newspapers, as the following will witness: Editor Green R. Keller, of the Carlisle Mercury, wants to be Railroad Commissioner in this District; Editor Sam J. Roberts of the Lexington Evening Leader, wants to be railroad commissioner for the Lexington District; Editor George Washington Long, of the Grayson Eagle, thinks he would like to be the first Republican to preside over Kentucky's empty Treasury; Editor A. R. Dyche, of the Mountain Echo, would like to succeed himself as State Senator from the Seventeenth District while Editor George H. Dains, of the Middleboro News, would like to supplant Senator Dyche in the district. Editor E. L. Davidson, Jr., of the Pineville Messenger, thinks of running for the Legislature in his district, while the political gossip says Editor Richard W. Knott, of the Louisville Evening Post, has the gubernatorial bee buzzing busily about his bonnet. John C. Wood, of the Mt. Sterling Gazette, announces himself as a candidate for Railroad Commissioner against Green Keller and Colonel Cassette, of the Georgetown Enterprise, desires to fill out the unexpired term of the Circuit Clerk in that country. There are others perhaps.—[Kentucky Post.]

#### School Report.

Report of Excelsior school, District No. 36, for the terms ending January 24, 1895: Mary Taylor 95, Leslie Leach 90, — McSherry 88, Ada Leach 92, Lon Leach 91, Robert Barnard 91, Garfield Barnard 88, James Moseley 84, Myrtle McSherry 85, Maggie Oldham 83, Lilly McSherry 80, Lem Terrence 84, Clarence McSherry 79, Otha Leach 78, Abram McSherry 78, Denham Leach 77, Harry Baldwin 81, Cliffee Leach 84, Virgil Moseley 77, Harry Plummer 81, Romie Baldwin 73, Maud Baldwin 75, Sue Moseley 84, Rob Terrence 78, Jessie Terrence 75, Loney Patterson 73, Minnie Taylor 80, Minnie Leach 75, Mattie McSherry 80, Cliffee Davis 81, Bert Davis 80, Anna Sorrels 77, Jimmie Sorrels 77, Susie Sorrels 76, James Sanderfur 85, Archie McDaniel 79, Clarence Allen 80, R. C. JARNAGN, Teacher.

#### At The Mines.

There has been two hold ups. A few weeks ago an attempt was made by some one at Sugar Hill, between McHenry and Rander to get a fine watch from Robert Campbell, but as a lantern was used freely by Robert the party left without the watch. Again on last Sunday night a week ago Wm. Givens, while going home from Rander to McHenry, was attacked near Rander, this time. His clothing cut viciously; it is said two or three shots were fired. The man dropped the watch he had taken from Givens.

The Rander and McHenry Mines are doing very good work. The Taylor Mines having three air compress Engine houses blown down, but it is reported the Mines will close until the new engine house is completed.

Last Saturday night Layton Andrews, the mind reader, gave proof to the satisfaction of those present, that there was not only something in mind reading, but that he was one of that sort of people himself. After several doubting remarks by the boys, Mr. Andrews' temper raised a little. He assured Mr. Myers, the clerk in the Company store, that if he would hide an article he would find it; now, that is if you are not a negatvo, he said. A pocket knife had already been hidden and mind reading set up after many funny blunders and a great deal of laughing. A READER.

#### A Dog Shies Doanor.

It would seem as though a dog's intelligence had been taxed to the highest limit when it is taught successfully to wait, to bow, to leap and to turn somersaults, and yet there has even more been accomplished in canine education by that marvelous trainer, Prof. Macare, who was in Philadelphia last week with his troop of performing dogs and monkeys.

To teach a dog to even sit up and beg is sufficiently difficult from an amateur's standpoint, but when it comes to the point where the frisky terrier is trained to manipulate skirts a la Lele Fulier, in perfect time to music, then the gasps? What next? Many who saw this act last week were under the impression that a very small child had been made up like a dog, but there is no mistaking the little hairy feet that flashed in and out from beneath the filmy draperies, nor did the curly blonde wig mislead anyone who was close enough to see the little pointed nose,

and the twinkling brown eyes looking out from the hair-covered face.

No other act has ever so completely captivated dog lovers as this one, and with all those accessories that serve to heighten the effect, no one can do as much to please the rare intelligence of the little animals and the marvelous patience of the man who has worked long to attain such a distinctly out-of-the-ordinary entertainment. With the momentarily darkened stage, followed by a flash of light, comes the thrill of pleasurable curiosity as to what can be that odd little figure that it out from the wings and orchestra plays the well-known strains that introduced the gaudy dancers to us years ago. It is a weird spectacle, the humorous side of which is seen by a few only when the premier danseuse gets out in the wings and becomes once again an ordinary frolicsome puppy, who does his best to chew his wig to pieces. To learn this act Baldy and his understudy, Pepper, practiced constantly for four months during those hours when they were not on the stage performing their other work. It is laborious both for master and pupils, but the fact that no other dogs in the country are so accomplished should be a rare source of satisfaction to all concerned.

#### Women After A Druggist.

One hundred Flemingsburg ladies have organized a crusade against the liquor traffic. A vote on prohibition is to be taken on the 10th, and both sides are making strenuous efforts. A petition was adopted requesting Dr. H. C. Kehoe, a druggist, to leave town. A copy of the petition was sent the doctor, and will be published in the local papers. For eight years this has been a "dry" town, and the "wets" have petitioned for another vote. The women threaten to go in a body to Kehoe's store and present their petition, and lively times are promised in the near future.

#### NEEDS A DELICATE TOUCH.

The Diamond Setter and His Method of Fixing Precious Stones.

Few people outside the jewelry trade have any idea how the brilliant things they wear and use are fastened into their settings, and a great many retail jewelers who have sold jewelry for years are equally as ignorant, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The art of setting jewelry is comparatively simple, the skill of the setter depending on his knowledge of the strength of material and the delicate touch required, which can only be gained by years of practice. There are only four distinct methods of setting a diamond, though mountings are made which involve two or more of these methods. The most common is the clamp, or claw, setting. This comes to the setter with every clamp as straight and square as a fence picket. He imbeds this mounting, whatever it may be, in a wedge of shell on the end of a stick (six inches of broom handle is generally used) leaving the setting exposed. This coals and holds the delicate pieces of jewelry firm in all parts. He then, with a thin file, sharpens all the clamps, bringing them up to sharp points. Then with a scraper or graver shaped like a chisel (all of his cutting tools are miniature chisels of different shapes), he digs out a bearing or shoulder for the edge of the stone on the inside of each clamp; he now, with a pair of sharp-pointed pliers, bends the clamps inward or outward as they happen to require, until the stone will just squeeze into the circle of clamps.

Then the stone is pressed firmly down until the edge rests squarely on the bearing of each clamp. This leaves the edge of the clamps sticking up past the edge of the stone. The next step is to push all these edges over the edge and burnish them tight. A pushing tool is used for this, a piece of soft steel about three inches long, filed to a small square end and fitted in a round handle. When the clamps are all firm in their places they are bright-cut, as the term is. The clamps are trimmed to a point with three cuts, two on the sides and one on the top. The setter cuts away from the stone, and must be careful not to dig too deep into the gold, or he will push the whole clamp away from the stone; then, to make a good job, the stone must come out and the clamp be bent inward again. Some who manufacture the finest goods do not believe in bright-cutting clamps on rings, as the sharp edges left are very severe on gloves worn over them. A setter employed by these firms merely files the clamp to a point, and the polisher buffs it round on top when the work gets its last finish.

#### FOOLING WITH MOONSHINERS.

Only One of the United States Deputy Marshals Caught Black Whiskey.

It was known in the United States marshal's office at Nashville that wildcat whiskey was coming down the Cumberland river. The marshal was new in office, says Ople Read in one of his yarns, and therefore was determined to do his duty, which, of course, was to see that the illicit distilleries, no matter how remote, should be destroyed, and that the distillers should be brought to justice. His predecessor in office had been likewise determined, and had sent brave men to the mountains, but whiskey had continued to come down the Cumberland river. The present marshal, Capt. Hayes, an old confederate officer, said that he thought that when the boys found out that he really wanted them to quit they would do so. He understood them, he knew their natures, their impulsiveness and their disposition to yield to persuasion. So he sent a deputy and four men to tell the boys to quit. One night about a week later some one rang the door bell, and the marshal himself went to the door.

"Why," said he, "have you got back, Casey?"

Casey answered: "Yes, just about."

"Where is the deputy marshal?"

"Well, he's back, too."

"Why didn't he come round?"

"Well, I 'lowed that his folks needed him more than you did, so I unloaded him there."

"What do you mean that he's hurt?"

"No, not hurt now, but he was. He's dead at present. I'm the only one that got back whole."

"Well, I declare. Didn't you tell those boys that I wanted them to quit their foolishness?"

"Yes, and they must have been hard of hearing, for they kept on a-shooting."

#### Very Considerate.

Fogg says that his maid of all work is a very thoughtful girl. When she dropped a costly piece of china on the floor the other day she was not at all annoyed. She merely remarked that it was lucky she dropped it before she had swept.—Boston Transcript.

## WITHOUT A THRONE.

A King Who Was Without Honor in His Own Country.

History in Brief of the Late Count of Paris—His Services as a Volunteer in the United States Army.

Louis Philippe Albert, Comte de Paris, whose death occurred recently, writes Pierre Comings in Golden Days, claimed to be the king of France. He was, however, never on the throne and never acknowledged king in France. The monarchical governments of Europe, as a rule, professed to believe that he really was king, but, of course, to preserve their friendly relations with the republic, they were forced to recognize the president as the chief executive of that country.

Nevertheless, Louis Philippe was regarded as a king by quite a strong party, who will now turn to his son, Louis Philippe Robert, a young man of twenty-five, who is very much so-called by his pretensions to the throne of France. Comte de Paris was born in Paris on August 24, 1838, and became, by the death of his father in 1842, the immediate heir to the crown his grandfather, Louis Philippe, had picked up when Charles X. dropped it in his flight from Paris, after the "Three Glorious Days" of July, 1830.

When he was ten years of age Comte de Paris was, with his grandfather, King, Louis Philippe, driven from France by the revolution of 1848.

Though too young to remember his father's death, Comte de Paris doubtless always remembered the scene when his brave mother took him and his brother to the chamber of deputies, only to escape therefrom at the peril of their lives. After many dangers, the fugitives succeeded in crossing the frontier, and went to live at a country house belonging to the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar.

The exiled king and queen reached England, and there the ex-died in 1850. Ever afterwards Comte de Paris has occupied the position of pretender to the French throne.

He has lived a very quiet life, untroubled by any of the conspiracies, none of which involved any very dangerous schemes, and as a result he has been very little before the public eye.

The only time, indeed, when he came very prominently before the world was in 1861, when, accompanied by his brother, Due de Chartres, and his uncle, Prince de Joinville, he came to America and offered his services as a volunteer to aid in the preservation of the union. Gen. McClellan, then commander of the army of the Potomac, made him and his brother officers on his staff, and the rank of captain was given to John Jacob Astor, whose name will always be a synonym for millionaire in the United States, was also on the staff of the general. Both the distinguished foreigners were obedient, well-behaved and did their duty to the satisfaction of the army of the Potomac, accepting no pay for his services.

France began shortly after this to interfere in Mexican affairs, and there arose a coolness between this country and the comte's, which led to the comte's resignation, lest he might be called upon to fight his own people. He therefore resigned his commission, in spite of Gen. McClellan's efforts to retain his services.

The overthrow of Napoleon III. and the downfall of the second empire at last enabled the comte to return to France. The third republic, very soon after it was established, fell into the hands of a coalition of royalists, who permitted the Orleans princes to return to their native land and restored their estates, which had been confiscated by Napoleon III., with forty million francs as the price for the restoration of their revenues. The comte received his share, and also his ancestral estate.

For awhile it seemed very probable that the monarchists would be restored, but, as the partisans of the republic refused to help them, the French people at last got tired and became for the most part good republicans. In 1873, when it was too late to restore the monarchy, the French throne, except the Bonapartists, recognized the comte as de jure king of France.

A royalist demonstration in 1886 led to the exile of the comte and all members of his family.

He took up his residence in England, and from that country issued manifestoes declaring that the men who were ruling France had lost the confidence of the people, and the only salvation of the nation was to restore the monarchical form of government.

The new head of the French royal house—Louis Philippe Robert—is quick, intelligent, active, energetic, amiable and fond of his country, and uncompromising in the expression of his thoughts and feelings. In disposition and temperament he is singularly unlike his father, who was one of the best informed men living, a deep thinker and a scholar.

What influence the new pretender will exert on the destinies of France cannot be guessed, but the probabilities are that, like his father, he will live and die a mere pretender—a king without a throne or a crown.

Foundation of a Fortune.

The assassination of President Carnot has made the fortune of a hardware dealer in Cotte where Caserio bought the knife with which he committed his crime. Since the origin of the knife became known no day has passed without Guillaume's recording orders for the "Carnot" pocket knife. These orders come not only from France, but also from foreign countries, in such numbers that the dealer cannot fill them. One house in Brussels alone ordered three hundred.

#### SPENT MUCH MONEY.

The Children of a Vienna Banker Who Had Money to Burn and Burned It.

Princess Ypsilanti, who died in Vienna a few days ago, belonged to one of the oldest families in Austria and was born in Vienna March 12, 1845. Her father was the late Baron von Sina von Hodos and Kladna, and her mother a member of the famous Roumanian family of Ghika. Baron Sina was the son of George Sina, the wealthiest banker in Vienna. Baron Sina received on his father's death 90,000 florins, or \$45,000,000. This immense sum was divided on the death of Baron Sina between his three daughters, each receiving nearly \$15,000,000. One of the daughters married George Mavrocordat, a member of one of the noblest families of Greece. The second married the spendthrift Duc de Castries, a relative of the late Marshal McMahon, of France.

The third daughter, Helene, November 23, 1862, when she was but 17 years old, married Prince Gregory Ypsilanti, a native of Epirus and son of Demetrius Ypsilanti, whose valorous deeds during the Greek revolution made the name of Ypsilanti famous throughout the world. During the siege of the city of Nauplia, Demetrius, with a small body of Greeks, one night sailed forth and attacked the enemy, creating such terror among the Turks that they raised the sails the next day.

Prince Gregory Ypsilanti was the Greek envoy in Vienna for many years. He was a man of independent means, aside from the great fortune brought to him by his wife, and served his country for honor alone, refusing all compensation for his duties as its diplomatic representative in Austria.

Prince Gregory Ypsilanti died in Paris on February 20, 1886, and was succeeded as head of his family by his eldest son, Prince Emmanuel, who is now a lad of 16. Three weeks after his death the bankruptcy of the princess was announced, to the amazement of the aristocratic circles of Vienna and Athens. Prince Gregory had been a man of apparently quiet and retiring disposition, but he and his wife had managed to get rid of \$25,000,000 in 17 years, and the widowed princess found herself \$4,000,000 in debt.

#### Public Sale.

I will offer for public sale on the Whitesville and Hartford road 8 miles North of Hartford on Saturday February 16, 1895, the following property: One horse, one yoke cattle, two milch cows and calves, sheep and hogs, two road wagons, breechings and lines, cart and harness, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. S. BARTLETT.

#### Notice.

Mr. Galen C. Westerfield has taken a position with THE REPUBLICAN as general solicitor and collector. Any and all business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

#### The World's Fair Tests

showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

#### Don't Cure Tobacco.

How TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.—The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously effected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is to sever a shock to the system, as tobacco, to an inveterate user, becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. Barco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want, while taking Barco-Curo, it will not give you when to stop. We give written guarantee to permanently cure any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest.

Barco-Curo is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists, with our ironclad guarantee, at \$1.00 per box, three boxes, (thirty days treatment), \$2.50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO-CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE.

Eureka Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wisconsin. 28-267.

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WEST BOUND daily.

No. 53. No. 51.  
Lv. Louisville 6:30 p m 7:30 a m  
Ky. Street 6:45 p m 7:45 a m  
West Point 7:25 p m 8:25 a m  
Howard 7:30 p m 8:28 a m  
Willsboro 7:39 p m 8:37 a m  
Rock Haven 7:47 p m 8:45 a m  
Long Branch 7:55 p m 8:53 a m  
Brandenburg 8:04 p m 9:02 a m  
Ekron 8:13 p m 9:11 a m  
Guston 8:21 p m 9:19 a m  
Irvington 8:30 p m 9:28 a m  
Weaver 8:38 p m 9:36 a m  
Lodiburg 8:45 p m 9:43 a m  
Pierce 8:55 p m 9:56 a m  
Sample 9:00 p m 10:00 a m  
Stephensport 9:09 p m 10:09 a m  
Addison 9:14 p m 10:14 a m  
Holt 9:17 p m 10:20 a m  
Cloverport 9:28 p m 10:31 a m  
Shops 9:31 p m 10:37 a m  
Skillman 9:43 p m 10:50 a m  
Hawesville 9:54 p m 11:02 a m  
Petrie 10:02 p m 11:09 a m  
Falcon 10:07 p m 11:15 a m  
Cayce 10:12 p m 11:19 a m  
Lewisport 10:18 p m 11:25 a m  
Waltman 10:25 p m 11:33 a m  
Powers 10:35 p m 11:43 a m  
Pates 10:48 p m 11:56 a m  
Owensboro 10:59 p m 12:06 p m  
Mattingly 11:09 p m 12:18 p m  
Griffith 11:14 p m 12:23 p m  
Irvington 11:18 p m 12:27 p m  
Worthington 11:25 p m 12:35 p m  
Reads 11:33 p m 12:42 p m  
Spottsville 11:45 p m 12:53 p m  
Baskets 11:53 p m 12:59 p m  
Ar. Henderson 12:10 a m 1:15 p m

#### EAST BOUND daily.

No. 52. No. 54.  
Lv. Henderson 7:20 a m 8:25 a m  
Baskets 7:34 a m 8:30 a m  
Spottsville 7:42 a m 8:36 p m  
Reads 7:50 a m 8:33 p m  
Worthington 7:58 a m 8:39 p m  
Stanley 8:06 a m 8:37 p m  
Griffith 8:09 a m 8:47 p m  
Guston 8:17 a m 8:54 p m  
Owensboro 8:30 a m 9:00 p m  
Pates 8:40 a m 9:08 p m  
Powers 8:55 a m 9:20 p m  
Waltman 9:05 a m 9:29 p m  
Lewisport 9:13 a m 9:36 p m  
Cayce 9:19 a m 9:42 p m  
Falcon 9:23 a m 9:45 p m  
Petrie 9:29 a m 9:51 p m  
Hawesville 9:37 a m 9:59 p m  
Skillman 9:48 a m 9:59 p m  
Shops 10:00 a m 9:51 p m  
Cloverport 10:05 a m 9:54 p m  
Holt 10:20 a m 9:56 p m  
Addison 10:23 a m 9:50 p m  
Stephensport 10:28 a m 9:55 p m  
Sample 10:37 a m 9:52 p m  
Pierce 10:41 a m 9:57 p m  
Lodiburg 10:49 a m 9:56 p m  
Webster 10:57 a m 9:54 p m  
Irvington 11:05 a m 9:52 p m  
Guston 11:14 a m 9:50 p m  
Ekron 11:22 a m 9:58 p m  
Brandenburg 11:31 a m 9:58 p m  
Long Branch 11:39 a m 9:57 p m  
Rock Haven 11:47 a m 9:54 p m  
Willowdale 11:53 a m 9:51 p m  
Howard 12:02 p m 9:50 p m  
West Point 12:05 p m 9:55 p m  
Ky. Street 12:45 p m 8:15 p m  
Ar. Louisville 1:00 p m 8:30 p m

#### H. C. MORRIS, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

#### Agents 575

W. H. HARRISON & CO., Clark St. 15, Columbus, O.

## Ohio County Directory.

### CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. W. T. Owen, Judge—Owensboro.

Hon. J. Edwin Rowe, Attorney—Owensboro.

John W. Black, Jailer—Hartford.

G. B. Likens, Clerk—Hartford.

B. D. Ringo, Master Commissioner—Hartford.

G. B. Likens, Trustee of Jury Fund—Hartford.

C. P. Keown, Sheriff—Hartford.

Deputies—Samuel Keown—Hartford.

John H. Roberts, Fordville, S. T. Stevens, Cromwell, Thos. R. Bishop, Centertown.

Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and third Monday in May and November—two weeks.

### COUNTY COURT.

John P. Morton, Judge—Hartford.

D. M. Hocker, Clerk—Hartford.

E. P. Neal, Attorney—Hartford.

Court convenes first Monday in each month.

### QUARTERLY COURT.

Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

### COURT OF CLAIMS.

Convenes first Monday in January and Tuesday after the first Monday in October.

### OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

G. S. Fitzhugh, Surveyor—Sulphur Springs.

Z. H. Shultz, School Superintendent—Hartford.

N. C. Daniel, Assessor—Cromwell.

Galen C. Westerfield, Coroner—Hartford.

Mrs. Mizella Tanner, Poorhouse Keeper—Hartford.

### JUSTICES COURTS.

Hartford—A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs, March 2, June 1, September 2, December 2.

Cromwell—Jont B. Wilson, Prentiss, March 9, June 8, September 7, December 28.

Rosine—C. L. Woodward, Centertown, March 13, June 13, September 13, December 13.

Buford—Ben F. Graves, Buford, March 30, June 29, September 28, December 28.

Fordville—James A. Boling, Barretts Ferry, March 16, June 15, September 14, December 14.

### CONSTABLES.

Hartford—Hosea Shown, Beda. Buford—J. L. Patton, Buford.

Fordville—J. H. Oiler, Fordville.

Rosine—Thos. Oiler, Rosine.

Cromwell—R. B. Martin, Cromwell.

### POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—James F. Carson, Judge; J. P. Stevens, Marshal, B. L. Kelly, Attorney. Court held every second Monday in each month.

Beaver Dam—D. A. Miller, Judge; Beaver Dam—D. A. Miller, Judge.

Marshall. Court held first Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Cromwell—J. P. Cooper, Judge; Finis Burden, Marshal. Court held second Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Hamilton—L. Francis, Judge; D. W. Roll, Marshal. Court held on third Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Rockport—W. R. James, Judge; J. J. Glenn, Marshal. Court held on first Mondays in January, April, July and October.

Rosine—J. D. Byers, Judge; H. Morris, Marshal. Court held first Saturdays in each month.

Ceralvo—N. B. Fulkerson, Judge; J. W. Garrett, Marshal. Courts held on fourth Saturdays in January, April, July and October.

### COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Meets at Court House every 2d and 4th Friday night. J. S. R. Wedding, President, C. R. Martin, Secretary.

### TOWN TRUSTEES.

B. D. Ringo, Chairman; W. G. Hardwick, Clerk; S. K. Cox, C. L. Field, John P. Morton.

### SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

L. F. Warner, Rowan Holbrook, Dr. J. T. Miller, Chairman, E. P. Thomas Treasurer; T. L. Griffin, Secretary.

### RELIGIOUS.

Baptist Church—Dr. J. S. Coleman, Pastor. Services second Sunday in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

M. E. Church—Rev. E. E. Pate, Pastor. Services every third Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Christian Church—Rev. I. H. Teel, Pastor. Services first Sunday in each month, morning and night.

### SECRET SOCIETIES.

Rockport Lodge, No. 312, F. & A. M., meets regularly on the first and third Sunday nights in each month.

Stated meeting of Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. Masons, first Monday night in each month. All brethren are invited to attend regularly.

G. J. Bean, W. M. Shelby Taylor Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias. Meets every Saturday night at Masonic Hall, B. D. Ringo, C. C.

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